

PLANTS NEW TO MINNESOTA

OLGA LAKELA

ERUCASTRUM GALLICUM (Willd.) O. E. Schulz¹ occurs in Duluth. This report is substantiated by the author's collections, Nos. 1683 and 1765, under the name of *Radicula obtusa* (Nutt.) Britt., which later were correctly determined by Dr. John W. Moore, University of Minnesota.

In 1911, Dr. B. L. Robinson regarded this species, then under the name of *Erucastrum Pollichii* Schimper et Spenner,² as so well established that it deserved to be placed on record as an adventive in America. This record was based on two collections: one from Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1903, and the other from Sherborn, Massachusetts in 1910. Dr. Robinson's interesting statement follows: "The second station at a great distance from the first suggests that the species is likely to turn up elsewhere."

A study of herbarium specimens reveals that even at that time the species had reached North Dakota. There is a specimen in the University of Minnesota Herbarium collected by Professor O. A. Stevens at Fargo, in 1910, and another by Dr. H. F. Bergman at Grand Forks in 1912. The author's collection, No. 507 was made at Minot in 1930, a considerable distance westward from the Minnesota-Dakota state line. In each locality the plants were collected near Great Northern Railroad tracks.

Obviously the plants have been overlooked in Minnesota until 1936 when they were found on Minnesota Point, on a year-old sand-fill adjoining Oatka Beach Addition. They were common among annual pioneers, but in 1938, when perennials dominated the area, *Erucastrum* migrated to another sand-fill, a bare area, about one-half mile farther south, where it established a plant community with species of *Polygonum* and other annuals.

Dr. P. A. Rydberg in *Flora of the Prairies and Plains of Central North America*, p. 374, 1932, treated the species as "*Erucastrum Pollichii* Spenner," limiting its range of distribution to Mo., S. D., N. D.

LUZULA NEMOROSA (Poll.) E. Mey. grows in dense, scattered colonies on the south-facing slope of Hunter's Hill in Duluth, in the more open places of the woods where the ground flora is dominated by

¹ Engler's Bot. Jarhb. LIV, Beibl. n. 119 (1916) 56.

² RHODORA, XIII: 10-12. 1911

grasses. The collections, Nos. 2492 and 2712, were made on June 26, and August 7, respectively.

This species, of a wide distribution in Europe, has been reported as an adventive in America, occurring locally in New York and Ontario. There is a specimen at the University of Minnesota from Vermont.

SAGINA PROCUMBENS L. grows in moist moss on a wooded terrace sloping to a small pond in Forest Hill Cemetery, Duluth, where the collection No. 2561 was made. The plants cover a considerable area of the terrace and are associated with *Viola pallens* and *Cerastium vulgatum*.

Many deciduous trees are planted along the walks at the terrace level, but the steep hillside above it is under native forest. In America this species is found mostly in the states of the Atlantic coast. It has been reported from Kansas. There are specimens from Louisiana in the University of Minnesota Herbarium.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS L. has become established on wooded slopes in East Duluth. The collection, No. 2560, was made in a poplar thicket on Snively Road near Morley Park.

This commonly cultivated plant has escaped from cultivation. It is reported from N. E. to N. J. and Ohio.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA L. is occasional on roadsides in East Duluth. A sizable colony was found on a gravelly slope on Chester Park Hill near Kenwood, where the specimens, No. 2762, were collected. Another station was located about four miles farther east in Lester Park.

The species has been reported from Maine, N. J. and Ia.

SEDUM TELEPHIUM L. grows in vigorous clumps in several stations in East Duluth. The plants, No. 2728, were collected on the bank of Lester River at the junction of Jean DuLuth road and Snively Boulevard. Near this locality, another colony grows in alder thicket, periodically, at least, under water. In the University Herbarium, there is one collection of this species from Rock County, Minnesota.

PANICUM PHILADELPHICUM Bernh. was found on the sandy shore of Lake Comstock about thirty-four miles north of Duluth, and two miles west from Highway No. 4. In addition to the author's collection, No. 2732, there is a specimen in the University of Minnesota Herbarium from Montevideo, collected by Mr. G. S. Fellows in 1931. The author's determination of these specimens was verified by Mrs. Agnes Chase, United States National Herbarium.

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